

ASSESSOR PERMITS CARGO OF SHELLS TO GO TO ARSENAL

Will Release Small-Arms
Ammunition When Ap-
plication Made

RETAIN DUM-DUMS

Not Satisfied Latter Will
Not Fall into 'Unscrupu-
lous Hands'

In a decision yesterday regarding the ammunition seized by the police on Ferry Road, Mr. Grant Jones, British Mixed Court assessor, ordered that the eight cases of artillery shells be handed over to the Chinese authorities. About half the smaller ammunition was ordered held, pending an application for its release by the proper authorities. The other half was of the dum-dum type and this was confiscated to prevent its "falling into unscrupulous hands."

In his decision Mr. Grant Jones referred to the fact that the huchow, or government permit, presented by Mr. Fritz Sommer, owner of the ammunition, provided for the transfer of 79 cases while the amount purchased by the Ministry of Marine was 44 cases. He said that "so far as the 35 cases were concerned the huchow was apparently a forgery." The work of the police in the case was complimented by the assessor.

The decision in full follows:

Court's Decision

We have today to consider and determine the disposition of the ammunition found by the police in the possession of the five accused who were before the court on Wednesday last. In dealing with this question we are bound in the interests of the community and in view of the unpleasant discoveries recently made in the French Concession and in this Settlement to exercise the utmost caution. I am in entire agreement with counsel for the prosecution when he says that the circumstances attending this seizure are most suspicious. Mr. F. Sommer, sole owner of Telge and Schroeter and Vice-Consul for Norway at Tientsin, pays us a flying visit in connection with a transaction which on the face of it would appear of trifling importance, namely, the transfer of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition to the Chinese authorities.

He and the man Thomsen on whose premises at No. 1 Yu Yuen Road the ammunition was stored, in direct contravention, it is noted, of Bye-Law 33, personally supervised the delivery of the cargo. For the purpose of conveyance to the place on the Soochow Creek where delivery was to be made they hired a van and five coolies from Mr. Konig of No. 25 Gordon Road for the period of two hours at the exceptional remuneration of \$20. Although the day is fine they carefully cover the cases up with canvas. These two foreigners when confronted by the police acted in a highly suspicious manner and attempted to bluster the matter out.

'Policy of Bluster'
The same policy of bluster was pursued by Mr. Sommer in the witness-box. On a pretext of the dimmest he refused to disclose the nature of his arrangement with the Chinese Government. On an equally flimsy excuse, namely, that it had been dismally thrown back at him by the Captain Superintendent of Police, which we are moreover assured on behalf of that officer is not true, he refused to produce to the Court the huchow which is alleged to cover these goods.

We are well able to understand this reluctance in the light of the other evidence before the Court. The purchase by the Ministry of Marine was of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition in 44 cases and for these articles only was the huchow originally issued. The instructions to receive these 44 cases only were sent to Vice-Admiral Wong of the Kiangnan Dock. At the time of the seizure however 35 other cases had been inserted in the huchow while among the ammunition seized were 18 cases of pistol ammunition which formed no part of the purchase by the Chinese authorities. Very curiously also the document furnished by

Kwangtung Joins in Revolt; Chiangchun's Hand Forced By Demands of the People

Majority of Districts Had Already Seceded; Lung
Remains at Head; Cincinnati Is Sent to Amoy

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, April 7.—In conformity with the wishes of the people, Lung Chi-kwang last night declared the independence of Kwangtung. When the news was announced, the populace fired off crackers and in other ways displayed their jubilation.

Canton, April 7.—The independence of Kwangtung was formally declared yesterday afternoon, after a conference in the Chiangchun's office, in which military, naval, police, merchant, gentry and literati representatives were present. Lung Chi-kwang could not act in any other way, since the majority of the districts had already seceded.

The Civil Governor, Chang Ming-chi, concurred, as otherwise escape was impossible. In the meantime, Lung Chi-kwang and Chang Ming-chi continue their formal functions, although the respect due to them has been lowered.

All shops have closed for celebrations and cracker-firing and are displaying the Republican flag. The Chief of Police, Wang Kuang-ling, is controlling the situation.

Peking, April 7.—Canton declared its independence at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Crackers were fired to celebrate the event.

Lung Chi-kwang asserts that he was compelled to take the step, owing to the pressure of public opinion. One report says that the merchants desired the declaration, because they believed it would put an end to the unsettled conditions existing in Canton.

Tsai Ao's Persuasion

The Peking Gazette publishes a summary of a telegram from General Tsai Ao, addressed to Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui, wired from Luchow. Tsai Ao says that he welcomes the news that these three prominent figures have signified their intention to re-enter public life at this moment of crisis.

He points out that the crisis has been created by the monarchical movement, which aimed at the conversion of China from a national possession, under a republic, into a personal possession, under an Empire.

The renunciation of the throne was a wise act and it is fitting to express admiration for the sagacity which inspired the Chief Executive to cancel a measure offensive both to morality and law, but the grave state of the country and the great feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction

among the people show that the cancellation of the monarchy is insufficient.

The prestige of the Chief Executive has been previously impaired, public confidence is shaken and it is impossible for him to regain that prestige and confidence.

'Crisis Bids Yuan Leave'

He continues: "We earnestly pray that the self-same motive which inspired the Chief Executive to leave his retirement at the time of the revolution will persuade him to retire and resume the life which is now desired by the people. A crisis called him forth. A crisis bids him leave the work, which will be finished by other hands."

"If the Chief Executive heeds the voice of the people and passes the burden of state to the shoulders ready to bear it, he may rest assured that his countrymen will not lightly value the worth of such a final act in a memorable career. The people will be grateful and, remembering his past merits, will speak of his benevolence and magnanimity and incense will burn in his honor, even as men are wont to do in homage to a benefactor of their race."

Tsai Ao concludes, addressing Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui: "You are the main pillars of the State. The nation trusts you to devise means to restore peace and order on lasting foundations. Your reply is awaited in expectation and trembling."

Suspend Hostilities

Chengtu, April 4.—It is reported here that the Governor sent an accredited official to Suifu, to negotiate with General Tsai Ao and that the latter has agreed to a cessation of hostilities though small engagements at one or two places are still going on. Hsiung Ke-wu's followers, who style themselves Yunnanese, still hold Kiangshien and other places south of the Yangtze.

Cantonese Here Pleased;
Report Tsai Executed

The news that Canton had declared independence was received among the Cantonese resident in Shanghai with interest and enthusiasm.

Since Wednesday the Cantonese

here had been excited over the decision of Yuan Shih-k'ai to despatch 20,000 Northern troops to Canton.

(Continued on Page 2)

MR. WM. KATZ RELEASED BY HONGKONG MILITARY

Cablegram Received Yesterday
Says He Will Sail For
Shanghai Today

Word was received here yesterday that Mr. William Katz, the Shanghai merchant, has been released by the British authorities at Hongkong. Mr. Katz is an American. He was detained by the Hongkong authorities on some unknown charge while on his way from Manile to Shanghai.

A telegram received here yesterday said that Mr. Katz had been released and that he would sail for Shanghai today. As soon as he was taken into custody, the American consulate at Hongkong notified Washington and it is evident that immediate action was taken in the matter.

RAUCHKOSEL REPULSES ATTACKS OF AUSTRIANS

Abortive Air-Raids on Verona,
Bassano, Isonzo and Grado;
Two Children Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 5.—An official communiqué states that there were the usual artillery activities on the entire front. Violent Austrian attacks against Rauchkosele were bloodily repulsed.

Enemy aircraft attempted a raid on Verona, but were driven back. A few bombs were dropped on Bassano. Two children were killed. Raids on the Lower Isonzo and Grado were driven back.

(Continued on Page 2)

ASQUITH CONVEYS HINT OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Decision Coming Before Eas-
ter; Government Estimating
Numbers Obtainable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The fact that the Government is considering the question of universal service is evident from a statement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons tonight. He announced that the Government was examining the figures of recruits obtained and those obtainable under the present system and estimating the further number which will be necessary.

The Government would pay full regard to all the factors in the situation and would announce a decision before Easter.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru Apr. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21

Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 21

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 20

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur... May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Fran-

cisco on March 11, and is due to arrive here on or about today, per C.M. s.s. China.

One of the Problems of Submarine War



Gun mounted on stern of Italian liner Verona

Mounted guns on the sterns of liners running into New York have been causing the Administration a certain amount of uneasiness. The latest ship to arrive with guns mounted on her stern is the Italian liner Verona. The Captain explained that the guns were ordered placed on the ship by the Italian Admiralty, to be used for defense only.

GERMANS CONCENTRATE ALONG DUTCH FRONTIER

Hague Government Guarding
Against 'Increased Dangers'
To Which Exposed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 5.—There was a secret sitting of the Second Chamber, today. All the Ministers were present.

After the sitting, the Government issued a statement on the concentration of troops and the measures of precaution which had been taken were due to apprehension of an increase in the dangers to which the country is exposed.

The Telegraph says that precautions are being taken against the concentration of German troops on the Dutch frontier.

AEROPLANE FOR BRANDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The Minister of Munitions is opening a fund to present an aeroplane to Lieutenant Brandon, who is a New Zealander.

(Continued on Page 2)

Movies Will Provide £45,000 Daily Towards British Fight Funds

New Tax May Drive Small
American Cars Out in Favor
Of Home Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—The morning papers, after more mature consideration, do not appear to alter their general approval of the Budget. The opinion is expressed that the increase in the tax on motor cars above 16 h.p. will lead to increased sales of the smaller British cars in place of the American ones, which mostly come under the new tax.

The cinema tax alone is expected to produce £45,000 a day. The new proposals meet with little opposition in Labor circles, where the tax on railway tickets alone is questioned. It is understood that efforts are being made to withdraw it.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that, in order to avoid a delay, which would involve the loss of £3,000,000 of revenue, the new taxes will be embodied in one Finance Bill and the old taxes in another, which might be delayed.

The discussion of such subjects as the excess profits tax would take place later in the sitting. The former Bill was introduced.

(Continued on Page 2)

Implicate Ghanadieff In Intrigues Against Bulgaria Government

Stambulovist Leader, Brother-

In-Law and Six Others
Put Under Arrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Istanbul, April 5.—M. Ghanadieff, the leader of the Stambulovists, his brother-in-law and six others have been arrested in Sofia, it is believed on a charge of intriguing against the Government.

The War Office announces that three Zeppelins made a raid last night. The first was driven off after dropping five bombs, which did no damage and caused no casualties. Observers say that the Zeppelin was hit by gunfire.

The second appeared over another locality, at ten in the evening, but did not drop any bombs. The third did some slight damage.

The total number of bombs dropped was 24 explosive and 24 incendiary. One child was killed and two men, two women and five children were injured. No military damage was done.

(Continued on Page 2)

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(Continued on Page 2)

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum tem-

perature recorded yesterday

**CHIYO'S PASSENGERS
ARE DUE HERE TODAY
BY THE E. OF JAPAN**

Sea Calm When She Struck,
They Say, But Storm
Arose Later

CAUGHT IN DENSE FOG

Rescued by British Torpedo
Boat; There Was No
thing of Panic

Passengers from the T.K.K. liner Chiyo Maru which went on the rocks near Hongkong, are due in Shanghai today on the C.P. steamer Empress of Japan. The steamer struck in a fog at about 4:30 on the morning of March 29 and the passengers had an uncomfortable time of it, being forced to leave their warm berths and take to the boats in their night costumes. They were all rescued by a British torpedo boat.

The Chiyo struck one of the Lema group of islands 20 miles south of Hongkong. Though the sea was calm when she struck, a storm rose later which broke the palatial liner's back and pounded her into a hopeless wreck. By a tragic co-incidence, the end of the steamer followed that of her old skipper, Capt. Greene, who died in Honolulu from a malady contracted on the Chiyo's last trip to San Francisco.

The following account of the wreck has been received from Hongkong:

The vessel was running at about half-speed, owing to the dense fog and her proximity to Hongkong. The passengers, of whom there were nearly 300 on board, were awakened by the shock of the collision, and hurriedly left their cabins to enquire what had happened. Though somewhat excited, they were by no means in a panic, and the composure of the crew, who went about their business quietly and expeditiously, reassured them.

The passengers were advised to take up their stations on the boatdeck and await further orders, and were soon placed into the boats, which were swung out and suspended from the derricks in readiness for lowering into the sea. They all carried their lifebelts. The Commander of the ship (Captain Ernest Bent) took charge, and saw that every precaution possible was taken to maintain the ship's position on the rocks and to prevent her from slipping back into deep water. Wireless calls for assistance were sent out, and were picked up by H.M.S. Tamar and transmitted.

A British torpedo-boat which was on patrol outside the Harbor went in search of the liner immediately on receiving the call.

Meanwhile the Chiyo Maru had been sending up distress rockets and blowing her siren. The torpedo-boat, however, appeared to experience considerable difficulty in discovering her exact whereabouts, for, it is stated, she passed the steamer twice before she finally sent a boat across to her. The torpedo-boat was sounding her whistle all the while.

It was considered advisable that the passengers should be taken off at once, and they were rowed to the warship in the ship's boats. Fortunately, the sea was exceptionally calm, and all were assembled on the deck of the rescuing warship without serious mishap. One or two passengers received minor bruises and scratches, but the transhipment was conducted very expeditiously and successfully.

The passengers were brought to Hongkong later in the morning. The crowded deck of the torpedo boat presented a remarkable spectacle. There were women and men of several nationalities, all very scantily clad, some hatless and coatless, and many in their sleeping suits. Others wore greatcoats which had been hurriedly snatched up, while one burly gentleman carried a miscellaneous collection of garments in his arms. Some of the ladies appeared to be suffering from the fright, but on the whole the passengers were exceedingly cheerful, and even happy, and jokes were freely interchanged.

When the torpedo-boat took up her moorings opposite the Naval Yard, there was a delay, owing to the Police regulations, which must have been very irksome to the passengers in their unfortunate condition. The hotel launches were invitingly near, but they were forbidden to go alongside. Ultimately the Naval authorities despatched several cutters and H.M.S. Cherub to take the passengers off and convey them to the naval chamber, where they had to undergo the usual port examination. The elder of the ladies and the children were first assisted into the cutters and they were given a hearty send-off. The male passengers were taken off last, and as their launch slipped away from the torpedo-boat they raised enthusiastic cheers for the officers and crew, of whose considerate treatment on board the passengers are warm in their appreciation.

Many people assembled outside the

Naval Yard but were forbidden to enter. Rikshas were brought in, and passengers, after the examination ordeal had been concluded, rode away. Their troubles, however, were not even then ended, for many found considerable difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the local hotels, which, in several cases, were full up. Some of the passengers had recourse to wander from hotel to hotel in search of accommodation.

The vessel was about 130 feet on the rocks.

**Germans to Increase
Their Postal Charges**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 5.—The Deutscher Überseedienst reports:—The budget commission of the Reichstag fixed the following recently proposed new postal taxes: Postage for letters to be increased by 3 Pfennig, printed matter by 2 Pfennig and the rate for telegrams will be increased by 2 Pfennig for each word. The National Liberal party moved a petition that press telegrams shall be free from the new taxes.

The Deutsche Bank of Berlin has announced a net profit of 49,643,000 Marks, against a net profit of 41,074,000 Marks in the preceding year. A dividend of 13½ per cent, against 10 per cent in the preceding year, has been declared.

**Kwangtung Joins
In the Revolt**

(Continued from Page 1)

After the mass meeting of their guild, reported in yesterday's China Press, those went to the China Merchants' Office under the leadership of Mr. Tang Shao-yi and there remained until they were given an assurance by the Board of Directors of the company that the China Merchants' would not permit any of their ships to transport troops.

The Cantonese pointed out that they hold one-third of the shares in the company.

Private telegrams received from Hongkong yesterday state that Tsai Ny-huang has been arrested. One message says he has been executed. Tsai was responsible for the application for Northern troops to be sent to Canton. The Cantonese here learning of his arrest yesterday wired to Gen. Lung asking that Tsai be publicly executed.

It is understood that the Cantonese here are arranging for a celebration. It will be a most enthusiastic gathering. Thousands of crackers will be fired and the republican flag will be flown.

It was reported last night that Tsai has followed Kwangtung in declaring independence, but there is no confirmation.

Cincinnati To Amoy

The American cruiser Cincinnati weighed anchor at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and sailed for Amoy to meet up with the growing gravity of the situation in the south. The Wilmington is at Swatow and the Galveston is on her way to the same port.

Discharge Admiral H. M. Tang

The following Peking despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):—President Yuan Shih-k'ai has discharged Admiral Tang Hsiang-min from the post of Chiang-chun of Hunan and appointed Wang Chuan-yuan, the Chiangchun of Hupeh to Hunan. General Nieh Hsi-chang, the Chiangchun of Anhui, also to act as the Commander of the expeditionary forces. General Chang Hsun, the Inspector General of the Yangtze Region, to be transferred as the Chiangchun of Anhui. The appointments have been notified but not published as yet.

The 12th Division is being transported from the North for Shanghai via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from April 5 by special military trains of that railway leaving twice a day.

The Eastern Times says that the Commander of the 12th Division, General Chen Kuan-yuan, with his troops left Peking for Shanghai on April 6.

The Shunpao reports:—Admiral Liu Kuan-hsun will leave Peking on the 7th instead of the 6th for Shanghai to inspect the forts and will proceed to Chaochowfu with the 10th Division at Woosung and the 12th Division will be sent to Woosung.

Kwangsi Still Independent

The following official telegram from Kwangsi has been received in Shanghai:

Kwangsi, April 6.—Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are united by working in the common cause to uphold the Republic of China. The report which has reached here stating that Kwangsi has formally cancelled its independence is not true. Kwangsi will never conclude peace with Yuan's government separately, nor will she trust the Peking government and cancel independence without the approval of Yunnan and Kweichow. Though the province has received many telegrams from Peking requesting the appointment of representatives to attend the peace conference at Shanghai or Peking, so far only one reply has been given, i.e. Kwangsi declares that until Yuan Shih-k'ai reigns there is no chance of peace. This is the Kwangsi republicans' real attitude. We have never sent tele-

Modern Venus Is Found in Chicago



MISS JOSEPHINE A. HUDDLESTON.

Chicago, February 22.—The ideal American girl for sculptural purposes has been located here. She has been long searched for by American sculptors.

She is Miss Josephine A. Huddleston, of No. 20, West Goethe Street. She was selected from among nearly 1,000 candidates as the model from whose form and features will be moulded the monument to be erected on the Dixie Highway, near the "Mason-Dixon Line" symbolic of American Womanhood "of the north."

Compared with the famous Venus de Milo, Miss Huddleston measures as follows:

	Venus de Milo.	Miss Huddleston.
Estimated weight	152.3	162
Height	5 ft. 4.2 in.	5 ft. 4 in.
Neck	12.5 in.	12.5 in.
Chest, normal	34.2 in.	34 in.
Chest, full (estimated)	36.2 in.	36.5 in.
Waist	25.9 in.	25.5 in.

grams to Peking cancelling the Kwangsi independence.

(Signed) Lu Yuen-ting, Liang Chih-chao.

Three Arrests Here

The Chinese police of the Chapel district arrested three persons at the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad Station yesterday morning. They are said to have come from Nanking and are understood to be connected with the Yi-Huan revolutionary society which is reported to be planning an outbreak in Kiangsu.

Swatow To Attack Amoy?

The Shanghai Amoy merchants have been informed that the Republican army at Swatow is preparing to attack Amoy in Fukien. A letter has been addressed by the Swatow republicans to the Amoy general asking him to turn over without a fight.

Lient. Huang Fred

Lieutenant Huang Ming-chiu, former commander of the cruiser Chaohu, who was sentenced to a term of 4 years imprisonment on account of the outbreak of the Chaohu, has been set free and assigned to the cruiser Haichai. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

**Assessor Permits
Shells to Arsenal**

(Continued from Page 1)

Admiral Wong to the officer who was to take delivery authorized the receipt of both lots of 44 and 35 cases respectively, 79 cases in all, and we have to draw the attention of the authorities to this discrepancy.

Forged Huochow

So far as the 35 cases are concerned the huochow is apparently a forgery. There is before us an application by the Chinese authorities that the 8 cases of shells, as forming part of the material purchased by the Ministry

of Marine, be handed over to a duly authorized representative of the Navy and this application can, I think, be granted.

It is ordered that these eight cases of shells be delivered up to such person as shall present a written authorization from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to receive the same. Of the smaller ammunition which was also, according to Mr. Sommer, destined for the Arsenal, more than half of it is of the type known as dum dum. We are not satisfied that the destination of this cargo was as alleged.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is unfortunately a state of civil strife existing in this country and we cannot countenance the possibility of this ammunition, the use of which is prohibited under the Hague Convention, to which China is a party, falling into unscrupulous hands.

We order that it be confiscated. The remainder should be detained by the police pending an application for its release by the proper Chinese or Consular Body.

I wish to say I have to command the prompt and entirely correct attitude of the police officers concerned. In these days every honest citizen, whatever his nationality may be, will welcome the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to investigate every transaction which may in any way be subversive of the peace and good order of this Settlement and the neutrality of this country.

ASQUITH RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—Mr. Asquith has arrived in London. He got to Paris yesterday and was met at the station by M. Briand, the French Premier and M. Hibot, the French Minister of Finance, with whom he conferred on current questions.

Word

Word has been received here of the murder of Chew Yow-ming, an agent of the Peking government, in Singapore. He was stabbed on the street and died almost immediately. A man with whom he was known to have had violent political arguments is being held by the police.

**CAFES' EARLY CLOSING
GOOD NEWS TO W.C.T.U.**

**Gathering Applauds Success
Attendant on Representations to Council**

The meeting of the Shanghai W. C. T. U. at the Union Church yesterday afternoon was something of a triumph. For on the day before the Municipal Gazette had announced that the organization backed by other objectors had secured the cancellation of one liquor license and had succeeded in reducing the closing hours of the Carlton and other cafes from 2 a.m. to 1 a.m. This was in spite of the fact that an extension of closing time had been asked for.

There was a large crowd present. Mrs. Frank Raven was chairman of the meeting. Toward the end of the session the chairman asked Mrs. Edgar Morrow, a member of the committee of protest, to read a report on how the victory was accomplished. Mrs. Morrow said that the committee was faced with the necessity of going out and securing specific reasons for their protests. This was easy in the case of the protests against the license of E. Josef in Nanking Road.

The place was near St. Luke's Hospital and the Hanbury School. These with other neighbors joined in the protest and secured the refusal of the license. A protest was made against any increase in the number of licenses and against an extension of the closing time of the Carlton, Astor House Bar, Palace Gardens, Neumann's Cafe, St. George's Hotel and the Point Hotel.

The result was that the extension of closing time under which these places had been operating was reduced by one hour. The announcement was applauded by the meeting and gratification expressed that the club could accomplish such a task though it was but a year old.

The speaker of the afternoon was Miss Laura White whose subject was what had been accomplished by women in social service. She referred to the movements of the feminists who opposed Christianity and insisted women should be allowed to live their lives in their own way unhampered by conventions or creeds. Miss White said that this phase of feminism was not new. It had appeared in Sparta, Athens, Rome and later in Italy.

"History shows," said Miss White, "that any lifting of the barriers that allows women complete freedom leads to the deterioration of the race and sometimes to the overthrow of the nation."

The speaker said that Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, turned the world upside down and for the first time put the womanly virtues of compassion and gentleness over those of arrogance and strength. She said that a woman established the first hospital in history and enumerated some of the women among the saints who had helped the great evangelists to spread the Christian doctrine.

As the Shanghai W. C. T. U. is a year old, it was decided to celebrate the event by a Birthday Party to be held on May 5.

**Lord Derby Resigns
From Air Committee**

**Has Not Time for Two Jobs;
Earl Curzon Likely To
Be Offered Post**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—It is reported that Lord Derby has resigned the chairmanship of the air committee, as he feels that, as Director of Recruiting, he is not able to devote adequate time to the former and also that the powers of the committee, which aimed at co-ordination of the naval and military air services, are too small. It is stated that the post may be offered to Earl Curzon.

**32,149 Civilians Are
Interned in Britain**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 6.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, stated that 32,149 enemy civilians are now interned.

**CHEW YOW-MING, AGENT
OF GOVERNMENT, SLAIN**

**Stabbed to Death at Singapore;
Police Arrest Political
Opponent**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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FIRE FIGHTING IN JAPAN

An amusing account of the Yokohama Fire Brigade in action is given by the Japan Gazette. From the description it is evident that the firemen were more destructive than the fire. The account says:

The scene of the fire was at No. 460, the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. S. Cole, and at the time of the fire rented by Mr. R. McCleary, local manager of the Singer Machine Co. It appears that the fire was discovered at about 7:30 by Mr. McCleary, who noticed smoke issuing from the ceiling of the bedroom. The alarm was at once given, and Mrs. and Miss McCleary were aroused, and with the help of the servants many personal effects and the bulk of the furniture (which belonged to Mr. Cole) were saved.

LORDS DEBATE ON AIR DANGER TO BRITAIN

Government Urged To Proceed At Once With Zeppelin Construction

LORD MONTAGU'S SPEECH

Greatest and Most Decisive Battles of Future May Be in the Air

London, March 9.—Lord Montagu of Beaufort, who was in khaki, opened the air debate by expressing thanks for the complimentary references to himself on his rescue after the loss of the Persia. He touched on the need for resilience, but observed, "There is very little of importance going on in this country that is not known to the German General Staff so far as I am able to find out. Their means of information are very wonderful and they still persist in this country."

"The present position of our air service is thoroughly unsatisfactory," he asserted. "A year ago at the front we had practically obtained the supremacy of the air. You might be in the trenches for many weeks together and hardly see a German plane come over. In many places in Flanders, even so late as last spring and summer, the appearance of a German aeroplane was quite rare."

Our Men Out-Engined

"That supremacy, I fear, we have lost now. It is our duty at all costs to regain it. There are now German aeroplanes which can fly faster and ascend more quickly than anything we have got. Though some of them, like the Fokker, were of short range, that did not prevent their use over the trenches."

"Lord at the position at home. We have had twenty-five raids by Zeppelins. On no occasion have we been able to bring down a Zeppelin, and with the exception of a piece of a propeller said to have been found in Kent I think I am correct in saying that no portion of a Zeppelin has been hit, injured, or destroyed in any way over this country. That alone is proof that we have not shown enough energy in our powers of offensive."

"One element—one service" ought to be our motto, continued Lord Montagu, appealing for a separate Ministry for the Air. The Derby Committee was appointed merely to allocate the production of our factories between Army and Navy. "To leave things to a departmental committee is only to touch the fringe of the question." At any rate, they should magnify the committee, give it more power, and make it the germ of what might come later.

Lord Montagu has been an uncannily true prophet in the past. Today he took another peep into the future. "I can see a time coming when the air service will be more important than either the Army or the Navy. We are so close to the Continent and so vulnerable if a nation has a better organised air service than we have that a real danger exists, and it will go on increasing as the years go by. You must not look on your air service as an auxiliary air service but as a great service, which must establish traditions of its own. It is to that service you will have to look in future years largely for the defence of this country."

Loss of Our Air Start

The infantrymen had become cave-dwellers; our gallant sailors had be-

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FREE AIR

Canadians Train on Historic Battlefield at Quebec



Canadians at target practice on Plains of Abraham

The Canadian Overseas Contingent now in training at Quebec, is using the old battlefield on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe defeated Montcalm and won Canada for the English, as a drilling ground. In the deep snow which covers the "plains" the Canadians dig trenches and indulge in target practice.

come diving men. The power of the explosive tended more and more to move the issues of battle into the element which was common to all and which had got breadth, length, and height as well. "The supremacy of the air is the goal at which the country should strive." More attention would have to be paid to science. He wished we worshipped science half as much as Germany did. In every department of national offence and defence we had been laboriously copying the enemy. We had followed him in guns, in trench warfare, and "although we had a start a year ago I am afraid we shall have to follow him now in the air."

The problems for an Air Service Board Lord Montagu set out as follows:

1. Provision of much more powerful aeroplanes at the front.

2. Provision of more powerful anti-aircraft guns.

3. Building at once of airships of the right (Zeppelin) type.

Our anti-aircraft guns were far too

the weather suits Zeppelins, and these machines may cause extra loss, make the tactics of our Fleet more difficult, and may have a serious influence on the battle itself."

"You might just as well try to retain the supremacy of the sea by means of forts placed round your coast as to cope with Zeppelins by setting up artillery all over the country." It was unthinkable to provide six guns round all our manufacturing centers, and a Zeppelin 12,000ft. or 13,000ft. high, going 70 miles an hour was a difficult target. New German Warplane

"The way to overcome the Zeppelin danger is to carry the war into the enemy's camp by providing yourself with Zeppelins and with more powerful planes. The Germans have machines faster than anything we have got; they have also machines more heavily armed and armoured, and there is coming out of Germany a new machine, with an engine of 225 horse-power, which should give better results than have been obtained up to the present."

We had been stupidly lucky in some past raids. He knew of powder works and of munition works which had escaped bombs by only a few yards; one airman dropped bombs into the garden of the manager of a powder factory. "That luck cannot be expected to continue." Sooner or later the German would hit places which were of military value and there would be fires which would destroy stores and do an immense amount of damage. And while this was our state of unpreparedness our resources were still being utilized to turn out 25 motor-cars a week for the staff instead of producing more important engines. "That is worse than a scandal. The man who is responsible for that ought to be hanged."

As his peroration Lord Montagu exclaimed: "Let it not be said of our generation that we did not trouble to guard in the air what our forefathers won on the sea."

Lord Haldane's Excuse

More science was Lord Haldane's

plan. "We have had too much push and go—violent action before thinking instead of violent thinking before action." We had no "clear conceptions" of the problem. We were far behind, but in what? Not in the construction of aeroplanes, not in the design of machines. We should hold our own if only we used our resources. At the beginning of the war we had the ascendancy over the Germans in the air, and if we were behind now it was only temporary and was our own fault. Things were different in the case of Zeppelins. Our only real Zeppelin, constructed at Barrow, went to pieces at the beginning, and the Admiralty were apparently disengaged and did not proceed further.

The functions of the Derby Committee had not been properly understood. On the Committee were three distinguished officers representing the Navy and two representing the Army, and the secretary and assistant-secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence had just been added. "The Committee has a free hand to deal with the questions of design, production, and distribution. I venture to say those cannot be dealt with separately from the questions of general policy. And I think you may say that the question of general policy cannot be dealt with apart from the consideration of the questions of design, production, and distribution. It will be a business Committee to ensure that the manufacture, supply, and distribution of material is in accordance with the policy of aerial warfare laid down by the Government. Lord Derby has no executive function, but with that reservation I still maintain that Lord Derby's position and that of his Committee is an extremely powerful one and that there is really no portion of the field of inquiry from which he and his colleagues are excluded."

Would there be any more substantial advantages from appointing a Minister with a full Department subordinate to him? He did not exclude the possibility of future developments if experience showed them to be necessary, but thought the country would not suffer because they had stopped short at this point.

Lord Montagu, replying on the

he could not admit there was no other side to the depressing picture which had been drawn. Our output of aeroplanes per week was now three-quarters of that for the whole year ending August 1914. The types of aeroplanes which accompanied the Expeditionary Force had all been replaced by something better, and the number of squadrons abroad by the end of this month would be eight times the number which accompanied the Expeditionary Force. [But the present Army, Mr. Asquith said, is 10 times the size of that force.]

As to the raids, what people most resented was not the damage done but the impunity with which the raids had been carried out. Still, the danger from aircraft was very real, and every precaution must be taken.

"I find it more difficult to think of a separate air policy than of a separate military or naval policy," he said, arguing that the air service must always be to a great extent ancillary to the Army and the Navy. What we had to do was to recognise the air service as a most important ally of the other two services.

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Here again we never troubled to work out "first principles," but we had got to make up the leeway.

"But remedy the evil rapidly you cannot. You have got to make up for your neglect of science in the past." Zeppelins would have been very useful to us now for scouting, and we were behind in not having a fleet of Zeppelins with which we could at least threaten Germany.

"Build Zeppelins as soon as possible," advised Lord Beresford, "for in war you must meet like with like."

He criticised some of our aeroplanes, and said it was "murder" to send up our brave flying men in them.

One machine was sent up with petrol for two hours and a water-cooler for one hour only.

The joints fused and the two men in the machine lost their lives.

An Air Ministry would not help the situation, for an admiral must have his aeroplanes under his command.

Lord Derby's "Power"

Lord Lansdowne agreed that there had been "serious shortcomings" in connection with the air service, and said all our energies must be directed to correcting "the difficulties and miscarriages" which had arisen. Still,

debate, said we were woefully behind in engine construction, having only one engine for every three planes. The vast majority of our pilots at the front were going out in machines inferior to those of the enemy.

Eight New Rifles Were Seized on Chiyo Maru By Manila Officers

Manila, March 29.—Cleverly concealed in the butcher's room of the Japanese steamer Chiyo Maru, which arrived in port Monday noon from San Francisco and Japanese ports, the customs secret service unearthed yesterday noon eight brand-new Winchester rifles, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition, presumably belonging to the butcher. Upon the arms being found, the butcher mysteriously disappeared and had not been located to date last night. No arrests have been made, but the arms, not being carried on the ship's store list, were seized and delivered to the surveyor of the port for disposition.

The arms are rifles, caliber 44, which had not even been taken from the factory wrappings, and the ammunition consists of 2,000 rounds of caliber 44 bullets for the rifles and 30 caliber bullets for Mausers to the number of 1,000.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Custom Jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—A depression from Mongolia proceeds towards Chihli. Barometric maximum between China and Japan. Southerly breezes to the N. of the Formosa Channel. Light monsoon further south. Weather perfectly fine and very mild.

7.—Fair and mild weather. The pressure declines slowly. The S.E. breeze inclines to veer to the S.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, April 6, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Cestz., mm.....	102.10	76.30
Temperature, ° Fahr.....	50.04	30.12
Bar., in., for 24 h	-2.40	-1.09
Bar., in., for 12 h	10.76	11.76
Wind Direction	SE	S
Wind Miles	21	15
Temperature Fahr.....	62.0	11.3
Humidity: 5-10.....	52	50
Rainfall mm.....	0	0
Rainfall inches.....	—	—

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3,000,000 BELGIANS FACING DESTITUTION

Each Draws One Meal of Bread
And Soup a Day, Says
Investigator

London, February 27.—"There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped."

"In northern France the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies."

"The clothing situation in Belgium and northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at regular rate there will be very serious suffering in the Fall."

The foregoing conclusions are those of Frederick C. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and northern France for the Rockefeller Foundation, investigating the work of the Relief Commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head. Mr. Wolcott reports he is greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work and he recommends that money intended for Belgium or France be intrusted to the commission. He said to The Associated Press.

"If any who cavil at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

One Scant Meal a Day

Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said 3,000,000 were virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal, consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added:

"Stations for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long queue of hungry extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days."

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, soaked and chilly, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterward that they got the meal they missed."

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer, working people which is only partially destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers who have children only partly nourished. Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a year and a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by barbed wire and armed cordons of a conquering foreign army."

"In every Belgian city fortnightly bulletin boards are placarded with a bright pink paper German affiche on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a lifetime for offenses against the German rule."

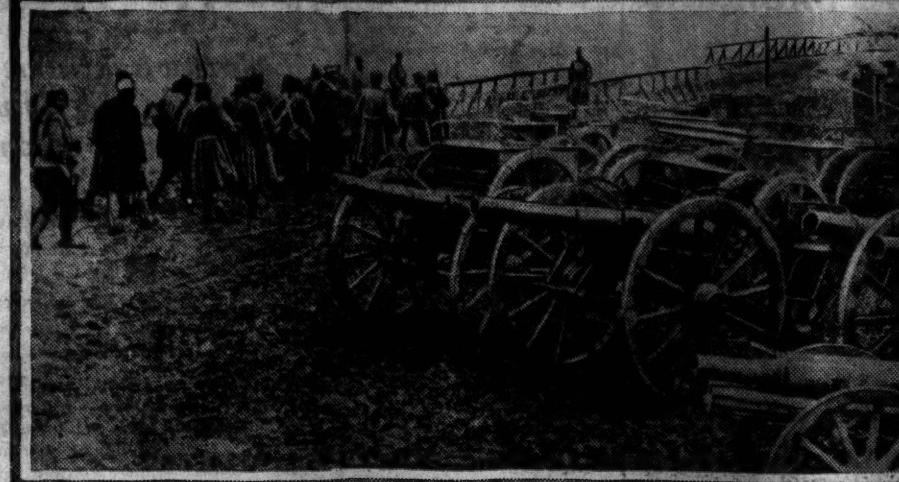
Indigence in Northern France

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigent was greater in northern France than in Belgium, because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes. The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the bolt and having it made up by the natives for Fall wear. The children of northern France have suffered badly for the want of clothing, and particularly shoes. The report concludes:

"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation, which has no connection with Mr. Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food were stopped."

"The need will continue great for

Prisoners and Guns Captured Where Servians Made Brave Stand



This picture was taken at Metzitzia and shows Servian prisoners and guns captured after the remnants of the Servian army had made a brave stand against the superior odds of the Germans.

many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to rehabilitate these industries and to start the wheels again.

"I have reported to the Rockefeller Foundation that I am much impressed by the efficiency of the Commission for Relief; that whatever was given for relief in Belgium should be given to this organization without any restrictions. If relief on a large scale is undertaken for other destitute countries like Poland and Serbia that relief should be undertaken by or through this commission."

China Mail Takes Action to Expand

Sacramento, March 7.—Permission to issue \$2,100,000 additional shares was granted by the California commissioners of corporations to the China Mail Steamship Company, now operating the steamer China between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Orient. With this new capital stock it is proposed to buy and operate more steamers between America and China, via Hawaii.

PRISONER PROSPERS TATTOOING CHINESE

Ryan Not Worrying Over Detention As Long As His Thriving Business Continues

San Francisco, March 1.—Prosperity has sprung from adversity in the checkered life of James Ryan, the man without a country.

Ryan is being held at Angel Island immigration station while Washington officials wrestle with the intricate question of his nationality. But Ryan, not unaccustomed to durance vile, has made the most of his detention to build up a thriving business among his fellows in misfortune.

At the island there are a great many Chinese held for investigation or deportation. Among the arts Ryan has learned in his world travels is that of tattooing the human body. He gave a demonstration on the person of one Chinese.

There was much jabbered investigation of his handiwork, and the verdict was one of approval. Since that day Ryan has been a busy man. He has tattooed nearly 200 Chinese, some of them quite extensively, and all of them more or less satisfactorily.

As for Ryan himself, he is sufficiently tattooed to be worth a job as a dime museum exhibit. No South Sea islander was ever more gloriously illustrated.

The dispute is that keeping him at Angel Island is whether he is American or British. Ryan was deported on his representations that he was British. In Hongkong he asserted he was an American, and was re-deported. Now he says he is an American and wants to stay in this country.

TEN 16-INCH GUNS PROPOSED BY NAVY

U. S. Experts Convinced Present Weapons Cannot Reach Range Needed

Washington, February 26.—Experimental long range firing by the Atlantic Fleet, and information about naval battles in European war, virtually have convinced the Navy Department that battleships to be authorized this year should carry ten 16 inch guns each, instead of twelve 14 inch weapons, as aboard ships of the Pennsylvania and California class, now built or building.

The next target practice of the fleet will be held at ranges up to 18,000 yards, because of the lessons taught by the battle between German and British battle cruisers in the North Sea, where 17,000 yard shots scored hits.

The Navy General Board recommended, sometime ago, that new battleships be designed for 16 inch rifles, and proposed to increase the tonnage from 32,000, for the California class, to 36,000.

Opposition to Bigger Guns

Officials of the board have urged their views on the House Naval Committee, in connection with the pending appropriation bill, although the 1917 building program is not yet before the committee. Many officers of high rank, however, have considered it unwise to mount the bigger guns or build the bigger ships.

Secretary Daniels has not announced what his recommendations to the committee will be, but confidential reports from the fleet are said to have convinced him of the desirability of the bigger ship project.

An order for the first kite balloon

to be added to the navy's aerial fleet has been placed, and this latest device to increase the accuracy of gun fire may be tested during the spring target practice. It is proposed that each battleship be equipped with a captive kite balloon, which will rise 1,000 feet above her decks. The officers, observing the fall of shots now stationed in the fighting tops, 150 feet above decks, will be stationed in the balloon basket, communicating with the gunners by telephone. From their great elevation they will be able, it is thought, to direct salvo fire with deadly accuracy at targets invisible from the ship itself.

Twelve Miles Greatest Range

The navy's biggest guns now have a range of twelve sea miles or more, and this probably will be increased materially with the new 16 inch.

Before the committee recently Ad-

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miral Winslow said he had seen weather conditions in which ships were plainly visible at fifteen miles. It probably was due, he said, to a mirage, but if he had guns of

sufficient range, he thought he could have made a bombardment effective.

Another new feature probably will be added to the fleet this spring, when the armored cruiser North Carolina, carrying six aeroplanes and their

crews, and a device for launching the aircraft in any weather, joins Admiral Fletcher's command. The aerial scouts, for the first time, will play an important part in the maneuver.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	USA	Russia	Japan	Register.
Today, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin Fuchow	Fengtien Kokko Maru Hitano Maru	8.30* 10.00* 11.00*	9.00* 9.3.* 10.00*	16.00*	..	..	..	10.00*	8.00* 9.30* 10.30*
Japan, U.S.A. Tientsin	Kwangping Chikugo Maru	11.50*	10.80*	15.00*	..	..	..	11.00*	11.00* 10.30*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe Japan, U.S.A.	Chikugo Maru Chikugo M.	12.50	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yham, Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Chikugo Maru Express of Japan Express of Japan Ningpo .....	..	..	0.80	..	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A. Ningpo	Chenian Kialing	..	4.00	8.80	..	A\$30	3.80	..	8.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe Tientsin (Wday except Sunday)	Chenian Kialing Sado Maru	8.00 8.00 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00 8.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yham, Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Chenian Kialing Sado Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Chenian Kialing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & U.S.A. River Ports	Chenian Kialing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo and Wanchow, Hongkong and Canton	Chenian Kialing Saidaiji Maru	..	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..
Wanchow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chenian Kialing	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & beyond	Yochow Yatwe Maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	80.00	88.80	68.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Apr. 10. Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin Hankow	Shengking Foyang Foyang	10.80*	5.00	10.80*	..	..	..	10.80*	10.00*
River Ports	Shengking Foyang	8.80*	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Wednesday, Apr. 12. Hongkong and beyond	Siekiang Ngankio Ngankio	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
over Ports	Ngankio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Ngankio Sinkingang	..	..	4.80	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	..	88.80	68.00	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Apr. 13. Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shantien	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Apr. 15. Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	..	88.80	68.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Parcel post will close at 2.30 p.m.

and Postal money orders at noon.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Re-

gistration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Re-

gistration to 5 p.m.

D Postal money orders until noon,

and Parcel Post until 4 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Registration and money orders up

to 2.30 p.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared

JESS WILLARD DEFEATS MORAN IN 10-ROUND GO

Smaller Man's Showing Against Champion Better Than Was Expected

New York, March 26.—Jess Willard was given the decision over Frank Moran in their ten round bout here last night. Moran's showing was better than had been anticipated.

JACK JOHNSON SUED

Negro Ceased To Be 'Agreeable Gentleman', Losing Money

London, March 2.—Jack du Maurier, a music-hall artist, made a claim for damages for assault against Jack Johnson, the boxer, yesterday. The defendant did not appear and was not represented.

Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff.

In opening the case, Mr. O'Connor said that the plaintiff was a music hall artist and manager. The defendant Jack Johnson had been the heavy-weight champion of the world. In the autumn of last year the defendant produced a musical revue entitled *Seconds Out*. The plaintiff was his manager and had an acting part. In the course of the performance he took part in a boxing match with the defendant. While the revue was making money the defendant showed himself to be an agreeable and charming gentleman, but when the revue was not doing well the defendant ceased to be the agreeable gentleman with the settled smile and the shining white teeth.

At the Hippodrome in Preston the performance turned out to be a financial failure and the defendant dismissed the plaintiff and on the evening of Saturday, October 23, the defendant told the plaintiff to come to see him in his dressing room. The plaintiff kept the appointment, and upon presenting his bill for his salary and the fare to London the defendant used abusive language and struck the plaintiff a violent blow in the eye, injuring the structure of the eye.

The plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that the defendant struck him intentionally. He (the plaintiff) had tried to dodge the blow, but he was not quick enough. The blow had caused him a deal of pain, and although he had done some work after January 3 there was still a gloom over the eye, and he could only do the work of a stage manager.

Mr. Justice Lawrence summed up the case to the jury and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £107 5s., and judgment was entered accordingly.

Mr. Justice Scrutton gave judgment yesterday in favor of Messrs. Haycock, Cadle, and Co., a firm of poster printers, for £23 2s. 1d. for goods sold and delivered, and for £120 for breach of contract, in their action against Jack Johnson, the boxer. The defendant did not appear.

The claim arose out of an order given for posters by the defendant, who at the time was proposing to run a revue called *Seconds Out*. The posters contained portraits of the defendant to advertise the revue at the various music halls. The plaintiff printed the posters and delivered some of them to the defendant and they were used by him. The defendant refused to pay for the posters, alleging that he did not order them, and that they were of no value as the wording was wrong and the portrait on them bore no resemblance to him. He also refused to take delivery of the remainder of the posters.

American Basket Ball Star



CAPT WILBUR CRISP

Syracuse, N. Y. February 27.—Under the coaching of Ed Dollard, the basketball teams at Syracuse University have been performing wonders.

The brightest star on the varsity team and one of the greatest players in America is Captain Wilbur Crisp, who is a light and remarkably fast player. Syracuse has not lost a game on its home court this year and its defeat of Colgate shows the team to be one of the fastest in inter-collegiate athletics.

CATHEDRAL SPORTS

The preliminary four events of the Cathedral School Sports took place yesterday afternoon at the school's ground, and keen rivalry was exhibited throughout. Many parents and visitors attended, and not only were they surprised at the prowess of the youngsters, but what appealed to them even more was the fact that almost every lad in the school—big and small—entered the sports. Here are the results:

Long Jump (Open) won by Brodie major. Length 14 ft. 10 inches.

High Jump (Open) won by Elias major. Height 4 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump (under 14) won by Tippin. Length 13 ft. 7 in.

High Jump (under 14) won by Richard major. Height 4 ft. 2 in.

The other events will be held today at the Race Course, commencing at 2.30 p.m. All parents and friends are cordially invited.

Lt. Gen. Gorringe Succeeds Aylmer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—It is officially announced that Lieut.-General Sir G. Gorringe succeeds General Aylmer.

Obituary

Sir Gerald Lowther
Reuters' Service

London, April 5.—The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Gerald Lowther, Ambassador at Constantinople 1908-13.

This treaty was carried back to the United States by Captain Adams across the Pacific. In Washington it was ratified and in January, 1855, the final exchange took place at Yokohama. Commodore Perry returned home in the same month.

Yokohama Becomes Open Port

As a result of the conclusion of this treaty between America and Japan, Yokohama was opened as a foreign trade port in the same year. For the purpose of dealing with affairs attending the opening of Yokohama as a foreign trade port more than twenty government buildings were established in the neighborhood of the present Kanagawa prefectural office, two of which were placed at the disposal of foreigners. The name of Komagata-machi was given to this district, this

as from April 3, 1916.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED
HEAD OFFICES, Post Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Offices, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
New York Office, World Building
Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Bank Building
Shanghai Bureau, Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office, 10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau, Japanese Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year \$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50

SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
Max. \$6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Duly 10 cents per copy; Sunday
Events per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1422 Business Office.

1423 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression will move away across
the Sea of Japan. Fresh northerly
winds in Shantung; variable
breezes further south. Fine
weather.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 8, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Russia in Asia Minor

(New York Times)

ALMOST the strangest thing that has happened since the beginning of the war was the collapse of the Turkish resistance at Erzeroum. Now Asia Minor is open to the peril of being halved like an apple by a pair of shears, the Russians descending from the north and the English ascending from the south. Mesopotamia is the core.

The defeat of the Turks is not yet explained. It was not owing to a lack of ammunition or supplies, for the official bulletins tell of the capture of large quantities of war material. The killing, nevertheless, is said to have been one-sided. The official Petrograd word for the Russian losses is "slight," for the enemy's losses it is "terrible." That was the case both in the taking of Erzeroum and in the headlong pursuit. The Russian War Office speaks of being on the heels of the enemy, "annihilating them or taking prisoners at the tail ends of Turkish columns." That is not the expected way of the Turk in war. What happened to him at Erzeroum is still a great mystery. Among the spoils enumerated by the Russians were military motor cars, as if the Turks in their panic had forgotten one precious means of flight. The ideas of the correspondents have been utterly confused, so that one day they have written of a Russian assault so terrific that forts withered away before it, and, on the next (the Russians being inside), they have extrapolated on the impossibility of the Turks ever retaking Erzeroum, because the defenses were only slightly damaged and are being rapidly mended by the new occupants. Berlin and Constantinople comment on the situation by silence or in monosyllables. That may be regarded as eloquent corroboration. Here has been an unexpected defeat for the Turco-Turkish combination. The German dream of an overland empire is rudely interrupted.

Allowing what you will for Russian enthusiasm and for the exuberance of correspondents unused to the sensations of victory, the facts are that Asia Minor has been powerfully invaded under the most difficult meteorological conditions, that the Turks defending its north-eastern gate were put to flight in two directions, and that the momentum of pursuit has carried the Russian forces already a long distance to the south, in the direction of Mesopotamia, where the English invaders are. The Bagdad Railway is threatened. That is the Kaiser's projected short route to India, from Constantinople eastward across Asia Minor to Bagdad and down the Tigris River to the Persian Gulf, which is an estuary of the Indian Ocean. The Russians moving south, on the heels of the fugitive Turkish forces, are now within 100 miles of the Bagdad Railway. By cutting it they could perhaps divide the total forces of the Turkish Empire and make it impossible for Constantinople to relieve or reinforce the army opposing the English south of Bagdad.

But that is not the most interesting possibility. Here is Russia at last about to find herself in physical possession of the shortest route from Europe to India. No wonder she is enthusiastic. She is fighting her way

to warm water with altogether a braver chance of winning it than she ever had before. It now is evident that she had been long preparing for this offensive. It was launched at a moment most unpropitious for the Turk. The number of Russians must have been simply overwhelming. That would account for nearly everything except the inefficiency of the Germans' information service. Evidently they under-estimated the gathering power of Grand Duke Nicholas in the Caucasus. It is possible that they thought he had been sent there to lie on a shelf, instead of which it was to spring a midwinter surprise.

There will be, no doubt, some political misgivings in Europe on the head of Russia's progress toward navigable water that does not freeze, especially as the initiative appears to be wholly hers, so that her prestige in Asia will be much enhanced; but that for the present cannot count against the great end, which is again to weld the ring. If the Russians and English can stretch hands across Asia Minor north and south, that is the end of pagan Bagdad, the end of the Kaiser's dream of Empire via caravan routes, and perhaps the beginning of that performance which Germany has been pleased to call the "mortal combat," pitched in the middle of the world.

• • • • •

Fraelettes

Dawson

DAWSON lies at the foot of a great terrace shelving up into sheer cliff on one hand and sloping gradually down to the Yukon on the other. The other bank of the river is a towering bluff, so that Dawson makes the impression of nestling down desperately into the most sheltered spot in sight. There is plenty of excuse for such conduct, though, for every winter the thermometer drops discouraged to a point around fifty below zero.

The story of Dawson is the saga of Klondike gold. This little frame and log city, with its wide, quiet streets, is the financial and social center of the Klondike. It rose on the crest of the mad wave of gold-lust to a population of 20,000 and then, as the wave receded and most of the quick fortunes were made, Dawson slipped back until it has only about a quarter of the people of those golden days. It is still a restless, hustling camp, though and a long way from being chiefly a matter of history.

As a mining camp, Dawson has always been a disappointment to the professional bad man. Even in the wildest times, the would-be Black Ikes were liable to find their innocent revolver-fests cut short with no compensation offered but an unostentatious funeral. That was because the Canadian North-West Mounted Police frowned on such diversion. Due to the same pacific influence, Dawson today is quiet as the proverbial church. In place of outlaws, the seeker after excitement finds nothing but banks and libraries, clubs and hospitals—all the appurtenances of senescent civilization.

But there is always the Yukon—the river of romance. It flows quietly by the little city, making a sharp bend just below, so that it laps the skirts of Dawson on two sides. It bears on its breast for fifteen hundred miles the river steamers that come from the far outside. After the first big freeze it is a highway for dog travel. It is Dawson's link with the world, the mighty factor that gives her prestige in the North. Its rugged banks are a marvel of forbidding beauty. There is lure of the wild enough for the most avid in this sinuous snake among waters, its head in Bering Sea and its tail in the great unknown.

Poems Worth Reading

LIFE

From the Atlantic Monthly
What am I, Life? A thing of watery
salt

Held in cohesion by unresting cells
Which work they know not why,
which never halt;

Myself unwitting where their Master
dwells.

I do not bid them, yet they toll, they
spin

A world which uses me as I use
them.

Nor do I know which end or which
begin,

Nor which to praise, which pamper,
which condemn.

So, like a marvel in a marvel set,
I answer to the vast, as wave by
wave

The sea of air goes over, dry or wet,
The full moon comes swimming
from her cave
Or the great sun comes north; this
myriad I

Tingles, not knowing how, yet wonder-
ing why.

JOHN MASEFIELD.

ORGANIZING FARMERS FOR CREDIT

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.—A significant gathering took place in a country school house in Moors County, North Carolina, fifteen miles from a railroad, not long ago. About twenty farmers were present, and they represented all classes from the wealthy landowner to the poor tenant-farmer, who owns nothing but a mule and a milk cow. There were also several school teachers and Mr. William R. Camp, chief of the division of markets of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station.

This meeting was one of the first held to organize a farmers' credit union under a law passed recently by the North Carolina legislature. Mr. Camp made a little speech explaining the purpose and method of the proposed organization. He proved by statistics that the farmers of North Carolina pay 19 per cent more for the supplies that they buy on credit than for those for which they pay cash, and that 58 per cent of the value of the cotton crop is loaned at this heavy interest rate in order that the farmers may obtain the supplies wherewith to grow and harvest it.

The credit union is an organization to enable farmers to obtain all the cash they need for legitimate productive enterprises at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Its members are the men of one community, men who know and trust each other. The union is incorporated under the state law, and shares of stock are sold for ten dollars each, to be paid in small installments. Each owner of a share of stock is entitled to borrow money from the union at the discretion of its directors.

Naturally, the union will have a very small capital to begin with—only a few hundred dollars. But the combined property holdings of its members will give it a large credit at any bank. It will borrow money from the bank at 6 per cent—perhaps at less—and lend this money to its members. A credit union that started with a capital of twenty-eight dollars has already loaned over a million, and has never lost a cent.

It was interesting to notice the way the farmers received this proposal. No-one said a word for ten minutes. An occasional squirt of tobacco juice, the scrape of a moving chair, were the only sounds.

"John MacDonald, what do you say?" one of the farmers finally asked another.

"I don't say anything yet," replied John MacDonald. "I'm still studying."

Every one continued to study through another five minutes of intense silence. The casual observer would have concluded that these men were not at all interested. They were certainly not demonstrative. But presently one of them came forward and put his name down for a share of stock; and then another, and another. In an hour the credit union had a very respectable membership and a capital of several hundred dollars. Furthermore, these men, having decided, would undoubtedly act. They had spent long days alone in the fields. They had learned how to think in a situation which would have merely provoked a city man to talk.

Farmer's credit unions in the United States are too new to have proved their worth. North Carolina is but the fourth state where such a law has been passed, and in Texas, Massachusetts and New York the experiment is comparatively young. Germany is the original home of the credit union, and there are 13,000 such organizations in that country which is no larger than Texas.

In Germany conditions are of course very different from those in the United States. The country is much more thickly populated, and the farmers often live together in little villages. Co-operation is a much simpler matter. But credit unions have also proved a success in Canada, which is even more thinly populated than the United States.

It would seem at first glance that the credit union would attract only those men who are unable to get credit at a bank, and not the substantial men of the community.

This, however, has not been the case. Men of large property have been quick to join these organizations both in Canada and in the new ones being organized in this country.

Furthermore, the credit unions have usually grown in strength with great rapidity, through the small savings of all their members, so that they do not remain dependent upon those with property.

These credit unions are not competitive. Both the banks and the of the United States.

country storekeepers have welcomed them in most sections. The storekeeper is very glad to get cash instead of giving credit, and the union becomes one of the bank's best customers.

Of course, the prime purpose of these organizations is to enable the small farmer to get credit at a reasonable rate for the development of the land. He will not be given money to buy groceries or shoes or to go to the "movies." But if he needs an extra plow in order to put another forty acres into cotton, the union will lend him the money to buy it at 6 per cent. Otherwise he would have to get the plow from the country store on credit, and he would pay 20 per cent or more of interest upon the price.

Again, Jones, a poor farmer, has a tract of land that is not much good for cotton; but he could raise alfalfa on it, and use it for a hog pasture. The trouble is that he has no money to buy hogs, and in this emergency the country storekeeper cannot help him out, while the bank will probably refuse to advance him money upon unimproved land. In such an instance, the credit union renders its greatest service. All of the members know Jones, and they know that he is reliable. Furthermore, they know all about that strip of land, and realize that his project to grow alfalfa upon it is quite practicable. They will get the money for him to buy a brood sow, and they will be very careful that he gets a good one, for the safety of the loan depends upon it.

Now, not only will farmer Jones be launched in the hog business, but the whole community will know about it. That Berkshire sow and her family will be the subject of widespread interest and solicitude.

If Jones makes a success of hog-raising, there will be many hog farms the next year. In a word, the credit union cannot fail to bring men together, to give them common interests, to disseminate information, to make of farming a business carried on by communities instead of by isolated families.

The organization of credit unions is going forward rapidly in North Carolina. They have already been established in half a dozen counties, and the Division of Markets under Mr. Camp is carrying the campaign all over the state. The cost is exceedingly small. The state charges nothing for its aid in effecting the organization. A notary's fee must be paid, and three dollars for filing the certificate of incorporation, while a set of books may be purchased for about eleven dollars.

A credit union has only one paid officer—the treasurer—who must be bonded, and who receives twenty-five to fifty dollars a year for his services. He is usually one of the farmers.

The originator of the credit union was a German merchant, named Raiffeisen. He perceived the basic truth that the money necessary for the development of rural districts is usually owned among the farmers themselves. Ordinarily much of it is wasted, and much of it sent by the wealthier landowners to the great city banks, only to return to the country through various channels at exorbitant rates of interest. To keep this money in the county where it was made, to encourage the poor farmer to save and the rich one to lend to his poor neighbor for productive purposes, became the objects of Raiffeisen's existence. He went at the work with almost religious zeal, travelling over the country at his own expense, enduring all sorts of hardships. The German peasants called him "good father Raiffeisen," and his memory is still venerated by them. When he died in 1888 there were 425 of these societies in existence, and they are still multiplying at the rate of hundreds every year.

The spirit of fraternal good will which Raiffeisen preached as the basis of these organizations, the ideal of community enterprise, seems to have literally carried around the world. The United States is merely the latest country to take up this form of organization. Farmers credit unions of one kind or another are now successful in Austria and Hungary, Italy, Belgium, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, as well as in four states of the union. The promoters of these organizations believe they are to have a great part in the agricultural up-building

Theism of a Statesman

The volume entitled *Theism and Humanism*, by Arthur James Balfour (Doran) is a compilation of the Gifford lectures for 1914. Just why it seems a futile exercise to argue the existence of God it is difficult to say except that the entire subject lies outside the realm of reason. God is an experience, a strange and mystical experience, almost impossible to fit into words, wholly impossible to fit into the finite concepts of human reason; and so in the end all that can be claimed for Mr. Balfour's reasoning is that he finds the conclusions of naturalism inadequate to hold the entire content of man's mind.

Arthur James Balfour is always an interesting personal quality. What other eminent statesman has combined philosophy and *belles lettres* with statescraft? He is probably one of the best known statesmen of England just on account of his wide swath, his surprising versatility, even though his cousin Lord Lytton tells an amusing tale of wanting to call him suddenly over the telephone in 1905, and, forgetting the number, he said hastily to central: "Give me the Prime Minister's house, please," and he heard distinctly the question of central to her companion: "Sir, is 'the Prime Minister, any?'?" The long interval that has elapsed since the delivery of the lectures in 1914 and the publication of the book in 1915, somewhat more than a year later, is explained by Mr. Balfour in his preface:

My anxiety to make the argument easy to read for persons who take little interest in, and have small knowledge of, philosophical controversies did not make it easy to write, while external circumstances were singularly unfavorable to rapid composition. No-one who took any part in public affairs between March, 1914, and the outbreak of the war, or between the outbreak of the war and the present time, is likely to regard these months as providing convenient occasion for quiet thought and careful writing.

Mr. Balfour then forewarns readers that while the basis of his argument is wide, its conclusion is narrow, and that though that conclusion is religious the discussions leading up to it are secular.

The book contains ten lectures, the first one introductory in character, comparing the metaphysical outlook with that of the "plain man," presenting the material of the argument and establishing the character of theism and showing some of its limitations. The second lecture deals with "Design and Selection" and the argument from values. The third is on "Aesthetics and Theism," the fourth "Ethics and Theism," the fifth is again introductory to the entire question of "Intellectual Values" and their relation to theism, the sixth deals with "Perception," "Common Sense and Science"; the seventh with "Probability," calculable and intuitive; the eighth with "Uniformity and Consolation," the ninth with "Tendencies of Scientific Belief," and the final lecture is a summary of the whole argument. The general thesis is that all other processes of knowledge lose value unless the hypothesis of a God is granted. In particular Mr. Balfour maintains that the last known stages of all naturalistic beliefs, which the author regards as a developing and improving system, cannot be maintained as such pure and simple without doing fatal damage to their credit. If the only alternative to naturalism is theism then the effect of the argument will be to link up a belief in God with all that is or seems most beautiful in art and in nature, most noble in morality.

He distinguishes also between the metaphysical and the religious conceptions of God: "The metaphysical type tends to regard Him as the logical glue which holds multiplicity together and makes it intelligible. The religious type willingly turns away from such speculations about the absolute, to love and worship a spirit among spirits." But while the author makes the distinction he in no wise considers them incompatible.

He emphasizes the fact that he means by the name God a Unity which includes and transcends all differences which are somehow held in solution. But he also means a God whom men can love, a God to whom men can pray, who takes sides, who has preferences and whose attributes leave unimpaired a personal relation between Himself and His creatures.

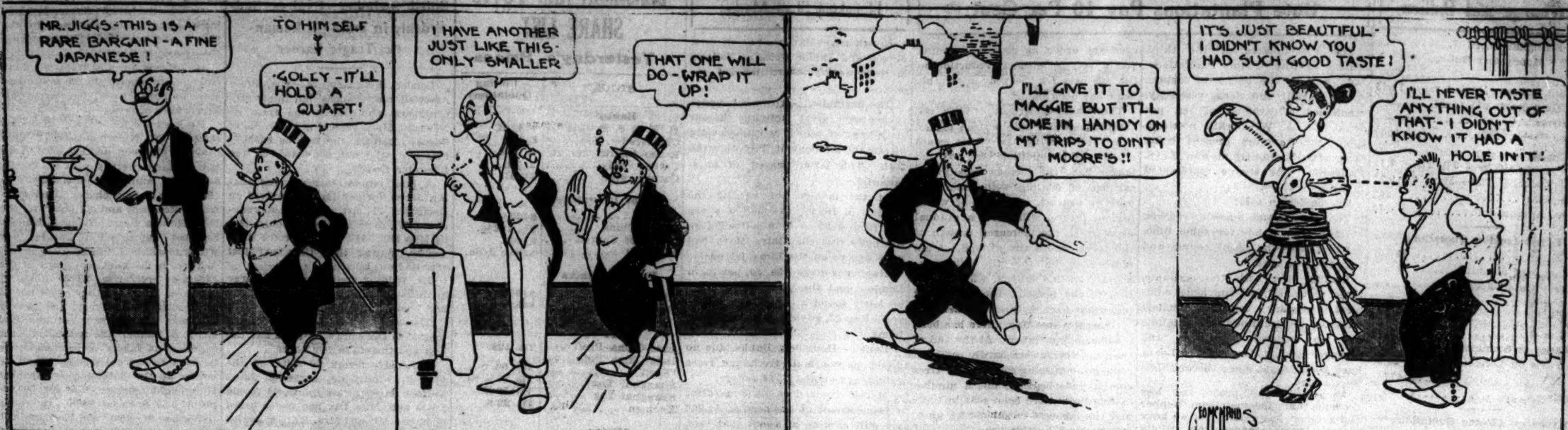
In the end he asserts that all we think best in human culture, beauty, goodness, and knowledge requires God for its support; that humanism without theism loses more than half its value.

The root principle, which by its constant recurrence in slightly different forms binds together like an operatic leit-motif the most diverse material, is that if we would maintain the value of our highest beliefs and emotions we must find for them a congruous origin. Beauty must be moral. The source of knowledge must be rational. And granted that you rule out mechanism, naturalism, and agnosticism. A lofty form of theism then seems the inevitable refuge.

While we cannot assert that Mr. Balfour's reasoning by itself would be convincing to us, to those who in the heart, which is the bone of the human creature to its Creator, have experienced the power of God, his book will help to give reason for the faith that is in them. For, as Mr

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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At Breakfast With Salvini

The dramatic art of the late Tommaso Salvini was recognized by generations; but there was one side of Salvini's nature unknown excepting to the comparatively few who

came in personal contact with him—and that was his innate modesty, his sympathy and gentleness.

This is recalled by one who had the opportunity of seeing the great actor intimately more than twenty years ago, and he tells of it as follows:

"It was in Philadelphia, where Salvini was playing an engagement and sojourning for the time at the old Lafayette Hotel in Broad street south of Chestnut. One Saturday morning shortly after 10 o'clock he received a guest in his private apartment, where breakfast was served, the third person present being a secretary who performed the office of interpreter when needed.

"From the first moment of greeting was felt that strange, magnetic atmosphere which ever seemed to surround Salvini and to radiate from him, enveloping all who came in contact and making them completely forget themselves. Dignity? Always! But no aloofness; instead, the sincerest hospitality, the keenness of a mighty intellect, the simplicity of a child, the presence of a great and noble spirit—that was the impression he gave.

"The talk at table had little or nothing to do with passing events. It ranged from the dramatic art to painting and music, to this book or that, and difficulty was experienced in persuading Salvini to say anything about himself. But it was brilliant talk, filled with anecdote, and the pity is that the visitor was too young to realize the importance of making a

written record while it was still fresh in detail.

"Before the breakfast was concluded a servant entered, carrying in his arms a dozen or more autograph albums. He spoke to the secretary, who in turn gave a message to Salvini. Downstairs, in a parlor of the hotel, were a score of young girls, pupils in a boarding school situated in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia. They had seen Salvini as *Othello* and this Saturday morning had called at his hotel with a teacher for the purpose of asking him to write in their albums.

"At once Salvini arose from the table, saying:

"I beg of you to excuse me. This is a privilege I cannot miss."

"Then he seated himself at another table, called for pen and ink and for nearly half an hour carefully wrote his name and a few words of greeting in each of those many albums. Then he returned to finish his breakfast.

"There at table, and later while striding across the room, or standing still while emphasizing this or that, Salvini was as impressive, as majestic as herculean in appearance as he ever was on the stage. His wonderful eyes, his alert expression, his powerful physique and his lightness of movement were those of a man of 50 or less; as a matter of fact he was 60.

"The deep chest and broad shoulders were surmounted by bony neck, and the back of his head showed no curving outward. Indeed, the back of his skull seemed to run up-

ward in a straight line from the neck. This was particularly noticeable when the visitor saw among several photographs on a mantel one of a youth, taken many years previous; a side view, the back of the head distinctly curving outward with that which some phrenologists term the bump of human kindness and sympathy.

"Salvini explained that this was a photograph of himself as a lad, and the visitor made bold to call attention to the outline of skill which had changed so decidedly.

"Do you think," he ventured, "that your playing of *Othello* so many thousands of times could have influenced the skull formation?"

"Perhaps," Salvini answered, looking intently at the photograph. "It is possible, but I should not say it were probable. I don't know. I had not thought of it before."

"Little by little the great Italian was led to talk somewhat of his art and once he referred to its difficulties, its limitations. Taking a sheet of note paper he wrote a few lines, which may be rendered thus in English:

Painters have color to charm the eye;

Singers have music to thrill the soul—but what have I?

Words—nothing but words.

"Inwardly the visitor marveled, remembering the gorgeous costumes, the scenic effects, and the orchestra so ready, at proper time, to add its part to the background of a Salvini performance.

"At the time Salvini was 60. During a large part of the forty preceding years he had been playing in Europe, in South America, in the United States, travelling, travelling, travelling; living in hotels while other men were enjoying home life, for which he yearned; denied the social life these friends possessed because he was at work evening after evening when they were at leisure. And now there remained to him less than one-third of the only life he

could lead on earth, and even this with approaching old age.

"Would you have been happier?" he was asked, "if you had never gone on the stage?" If you had entered a professional or a mercantile career and settled down quietly in some pleasant community?"

"Salvini gravely shook his head.

"After a moment he replied:

"That was not to be. I could have done nothing, but what I have tried to do. And in this field I have done my best."

"But how about other young men who are impelled to devote themselves to the stage—and how about young women?"

"Instantly Salvini spoke—and with decision:

"I would never consent to a

daughter of mine devoting her life as an actress. I would do anything to persuade her from it. Do not misunderstand," he added quickly. "I do not mean for a moment to imply that the stage is lacking in moral surroundings, that it is what many uninformed persons think it is. But

she who goes on the stage and remains there misses the real and abiding happiness of life—home, children, companionship with beloved friends. It is too great a sacrifice for a tender, loving woman."

"That which is set forth comes from memory, and while Salvini's words may not be quoted exactly, there can be little question that his meaning is faithfully conveyed."

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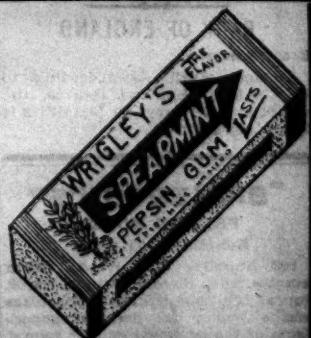
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 7, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1907
Sovereigns	buying rate, @ 2-9 1/2 Tls.
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. \$	7.11
Peking Bar	362
Native Interest	.07
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	29.1d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a	%
4 m-a	%
5 m-a	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a	
Ex. Paris on London... Fr.	28.50
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 477	
Consols	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London ... T.T. 2-9 1/2	
London ... Demand 2-9 1/2	
India ... T.T. 209%	
Paris ... T.T. 397%	
Paris ... Demand 358	
New York ... T.T. 66%	
New York ... Demand 66%	
Hongkong ... T.T. 72 1/2	
Japan ... T.T. 75	
Batavia ... T.T. 159	
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Almas Tls.	17.25
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Chinese Dollars, 72.6125	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106	
On Newchwang, Demand, 80%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2	
April 7, 1916.	

London Rubber Market

Official	Reuters' Service
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.40 April	London, April 6.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.15 cash	Plantation First Latex.
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.10 cash	Spot: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.
Tebongs Tls. 32.50 cash	July to December delivery: 3s. 3 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.
Tebongs Tls. 32.25 cash	Tendency of market: Very steady.
Senawangs Tls. 25.00 cash	Last Quotation, London, April 5.
Senawangs Tls. 25.50 April	Spot: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.
Ziangles Tls. 8.50 April	July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/2 d. to 3s. 3 d. Paid.
Sungel Duri Tls. 15.50 April	Tendency of market: Firmer.
Karans Tls. 18.50 cash	
Chemors Tls. 2.45 cash	
Chemors Tls. 2.40 cash	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.80 April	
Shai Klebangs Tls. 1.50 cash	
Gulias "B" X.D. Tls. 12.00 April	
Karans Tls. 18.00	

March Rubber Outputs

The Sungai Rubber Estate, Ltd., have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of March was 2,845 lbs. The decrease is owing to heavy wintering of the trees.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuters' Service

London, April 6.—Today's Cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot 7.57d.

May-June 7.46d.

October-November 7.28d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuters' Service

London, April 6.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to Liabilities is 16 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class residence under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 24 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Bute Plantations Pay 10 Per Cent

The shareholders at the third annual meeting of Bute Plantations, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkhill and Sons, yesterday, sanctioned a dividend of ten per cent. Mr. A. W. Burkhill presided, the other directors present being Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and E. S. Kadoorie. The shares represented numbered 65,400.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read.

Dealing first with the accounts, these, I think, call for little comment. Sundry creditors include directors' and auditor's fees, amounts due to general managers and manager and at the estate. Loans have been repaid since the accounts were issued.

As regards the profit and loss account, our income from pepper and gambier has ceased, but we have a small amount earned from tribute on the rubber being tapped in outlying areas in the jungle and this item should be considerably increased this year.

The estate has made good progress during the year, the connected areas of rubber cultivation being brought up to 1,000 acres. It is a matter of regret that the experiment of tapping the nearer lying patches of rubber in the jungle was unprofitable. Only a small amount of money, however, was spent in cleaning them up.

The estate is reported as being in

excellent order as regards weeding and a very substantial reduction in the expenses for the year under this head has been made.

The manager writes: "With the exception of a small portion of the new 1915 clearing, the whole estate is in clean condition and we no longer have the former anxiety and expense of dealing with lallang to bear up against. The cost of weeding, in future, will show a gradual decrease as the increased growth of the trees shades the ground. I am pleased to be able to write confidently on this subject, which really has, to the present, been the most important part of the work here."

Generally speaking, there has been a sufficiency of labor. At the end of the year, there were hardly sufficient coolies for tapping all the new trees coming into bearing, but a number of recruiters have been sent to India and the labor force should be up to full strength by this time.

Health conditions have not been quite so good, this being on account of the large proportion of new coolies recruited. Towards the end of the year, conditions improved and the manager writes that he has no anxiety as to future health conditions.

Diseases and pests have given little trouble. A number of cases of fomes occurred, but this disease, fortunately, shows no sign of spreading and is receiving careful attention.

The tapping work is reported on as being fairly good and showing improvement, lack of foreign supervision up to quite recent times being the chief cause of any poor work. Additional assistants have now been engaged and further improvement may confidently be expected. Bark renewal has been good.

The rubber was manufactured as formerly, the first latex in the form of smoked sheet and the scrap grades sent to Seremban and the quality produced has been quite satisfactory.

During the year, a new smokehouse, packing and drying shed of semi-permanent type have been erected and also a temporary factory. It was the intention to erect a permanent factory, but, owing to the extremely high cost and difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials, it was decided to postpone this work and the present factory, with certain extensions and additional machinery, in 1917, will serve our requirements for a very considerable time.

The prospects for the current year are very favorable and, given good weather, we hope that the estimated output of 101,000 lbs. will be considerably exceeded, an estimate by the agents in Singapore being about 120,000 lbs. In addition, a crop of 14,000 lbs. is expected from the area let out on tribute.

The tribute the company receives is four ninths of the difference between the actual price received for the rubber and the estimated cost of production, which is fixed at 50 cents. Straits currency for 1916. As mentioned in the report, a portion of the output has been sold at the excellent price of 3s. 10 1/4 d. F.O.B. Singapore and the sale of a further portion is now having the attention of our directors.

The directors wish to express their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Ward, the manager. This gentleman has not been enjoying the best of health recently and, as soon as arrangements can be made for a substitute during his absence, he will go on home leave. Mr. Ward now has three assistants, the large increase in the tapping area necessitating further European supervision. The health of the foreign assistants has been satisfactory.

If any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

Resolutions were passed unanimously, adopting the report and accounts; authorising the payment of a dividend of ten per cent, absorbing Tls. 30,000, a sum of Tls. 1,878.44 being carried forward and the remainder of the credit balance of Tls. 37,910.62 being used for writing off: re-electing Mr. Benjamin a director and Mr. R. C. B. Fennell as auditor.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The Gross Profit for the year is \$637,709.20

After Paying Interest \$113,664.38

And depreciating Plant, etc. by 72,574.25

And paying a Bonus to Staff of 30,000.00

\$216,238.63

Leaves available a sum of \$615,316.44

Which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

To pay a Dividend at the rate of 10% per annum

or \$5.00 per share \$250,000.00

Carry forward to new account \$25,316.44

Exchange. The demand rate on London is 2s. 4d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10, Custom Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 31.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The beginning of the week under review saw great activity in our share market, which continued right up to the Settlement Day, on the 29th. This latter passed off satisfactorily.

At the moment of writing the market in Docks has had a sharp rise from \$123 to \$130 following on the news that the Chlyo Maru had gone ashore on the Lima Islands.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 5d. per lb. in London, and the position seems to be

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Geeschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amarit Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Iloilo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manilla Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-China

Capital Fr. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondicherry Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Phnom-Penh
Bankers:

JN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

JN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 36,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Gold 23,000,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Geeschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amrit Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Rangoon

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Kuala Lumpur

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manilla Tsingtau

Hainan Nagasaki Yoko-hama

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hong Kong Tsingtau

Chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Cherfoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

3, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Creditors granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

London Bankers:

London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 8	5.00	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.	
18	5.00	New York	Sado Maru	Jap.	Akayama	N. Y. K.	
20	... Seattle	Netherby Hall	Jap.	Ikeda	S. Tomes	A. T. Co.	
21	P.M. Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	C. M. S. Co.	C. P. O. S.	
21	P.M. Vancouver	China	Am.	Frazier	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.	
22	P.M. Tacoma	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.	
23	5.00	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
23	P.M. Vancouver	Monteagle	Jap.	Haller	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
24	noon Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Horii	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
May 1	noon Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Abraham	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
1	P.M. San Francisco etc.	Dollar Maru	Jap.	Dollon	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
1	P.M. San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
10	P.M. Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
10	P.M. Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
11	noon Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nome	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
12	P.M. San Francisco	Florida Maru	Jap.	Filmer	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
13	noon Seattle	Shikoku Maru	Jap.	Nagaseya	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
13	P.M. San Francisco	Tambu Maru	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
14	noon Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
15	P.M. San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.	C. M. S. Co.	A. T. Co.
Sept. 1	P.M. San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.	C. M. S. Co.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 8	8.00	P.M. Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
8	12.30	P.M. Kobe, Yokohama	Sirane Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
8	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.
11	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kasano	N. Y. K.
13	7.00	P.M. Moji, Kobe	Kaesa Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
21	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.	A. T. Co.
22	noon Kobe, Yokohama	Porticos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M. M.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Telerosia	Br.	Boale	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	B. & S.
19	10.30	London via Cape	Fukukawa Maru	Jap.	Iriwasa	N. Y. K.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelens	Br.	Kelecan	B. & S.
20	8.30	London via Cape	Hitan Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	D.L.	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	B. & S.
4	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Marseilles	Eatori Maru	Jap.	Kos	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Marseilles	Forbes	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M. M.
15	P.M.	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	N. Y. K.
15	P.M.	London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
16	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	C. P. O. S.
16	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Olivares	Br.	Macrae	Cie M. M.
16	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Andrea Lobos	Fr.	Vallet	B. & S.
21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	D.L.	Takao, Formosa	Kochetsu Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
8	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Dochi	Br.	Taylor	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	D.L.	Wuhu, Canton	Kwangtung	Br.	Barkins	G. & S. N. Co.
9	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Passe Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A. T. Co.
9	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tubben	R. & S.
11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	anhui	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
12	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Monteagle	Br.	Haller	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
14	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shidowska Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	D.L.	Wentian	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
8	10.00	W.H.W. C'fco, T'ain	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	D.L.	Wentian, T'ain	Kuangping	Br.	Hamblin	G. & S. N. Co.
9	D.L.	T'ain	Kuangping	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
11	7.00	Daiy	Bieni Maru	Jap.	St. M. R.	B. & S.
11	10.00	W.H.W. C'fco, T'ain	sakaki Maru	Jap.	atoh	S. M. R.
12	D.L.	Wentian, T'ain	Shengking	Br.	Meintob	B. & S.
13	P.M.	Wentian	Yowchow	Br.	Somme	B & S.
14	D.L.	Wentian	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Wentian	Chekiang	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Yachien Maru	Jap.	Pickard	N. K. K.
16	M.N.	do	Iuchang Maru	Jap.	Hoekstra	N. K. K.
16	M.N.	do	Wuchang Maro	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
16	M.N.	do	Jashi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
17	M.N.	do	Tatoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr. 7	Ningpo	Hain Feking	1874	Br.	Stott	M. & S.	C. N. C. W.
7	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	2102	Br.	Edgreen	N. S. G. W.	C. I. S. L.
7	Wenchow	Poohi	251	Br.	Taylor	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
7	Hankow	Tscho	2855	Br.	Philip	C. P. O. S.	SH. W.
7	Japan	Toyo Maru	1616	Jap.	Shishido	M. H. & Co.	C. P. O. S.
7	Japan	Nissha Maru	1722	Jap.	Yedamatsu	K. M. A.	J. H. W.
7	Ch'efoo	Kingting	1883	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.	J. H. W.
7	Hongkong	Sado Maru	2860	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.	W. R. W.
7	Hongkong	Hirano Maru	4987	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.	W. S. W.
7	Hongkong	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
7	C'wangtao	Neisei Maru	1629	Br.	Ikura	K. M. A.	C. I. S. L.
7	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	Slown	C. I. S. L. Co.	C. I. S. L.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents

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